

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## MUSICAL VIBRATIONS FOR THE DEAF.

From the American Annals of the Deaf.

"HEARING is an acquired faculty, deafness being the natural condition of the new-born infant. The auditory nerve assumes its natural function only after it has become medullated, and all hearing power, therefore, is largely a matter of education. The hearing power for speech depends not alone upon an intactness of the peripheral auditory organs, but it depends also, to great extent, upon the condition of the auditory centers in the brain and of the entire so-called cerebral zone of language."

G. HUDSON-MAKUN, M. D.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

"In the education of to-day Rhythm holds no important place in the mind's curriculum. . . . While the Greeks may have made Rhythm an altogether too important element in the education of their youth, we, on the other hand, have erred in not appreciating the fact that all life, mental and physical, is perfect in proportion to the perfection of its Rhythm. Brain activity is not made up of currents of force, but rather of Rhythm among the brain cells. Lack of appreciation of the heights it should have attained."

CHARLES H. SEARS,  
Clark University.

Again teachers of the deaf may lead in a new educational movement of prime psychological importance. Articulation teachers have for some years claimed, with much reason probably, that brain development is stimulated by calling the organs of speech into play. In this year of grace, 1912, on the right bank of the Hudson, in the great, liberal State of New York, in handsome, perfectly equipped buildings, surrounded by attractive and beautiful scenery, five hundred deaf boys and girls daily, and literally, "attune their lives to Rhythm."

In almost every class exercise in every schoolroom of the New York Institution for the Deaf, eye rhythm, ear rhythm, body rhythm, and motion rhythm are utilized as aids to instruction. Above all, use is made of musical rhythm. These children get up in the morning to the call of life and drum; march to their meals and to school in perfect step and time, heads erect, eyes straight forward, clear and happy, to the rhythmic vibrations of as good a band as one is often privileged to hear, in spite of the astounding fact that every player is either partially or wholly deaf. When, as often happens, the school band is invited to participate in high-grade concerts given by hearing musicians in New York City, the smallest toll at Fanwood is proud of the honor; at the annual military drill (a sight worth going far to see) when each company is rigidly inspected by a Brevet-Major General and his staff, every young heart of the five hundred members of the school beats unevenly from anxiety and pride until the severe ordeal is over. Class spirit is rife but school spirit is stronger, for after the prizes are awarded heartburnings cease. Congratulations to the victors from the unsuccessful are as genuine as they are courteous. All rejoice (I make this assertion on the strength of confidential talks with the pupils directly after the drill last May) that the honor of the school has been sustained. In short, the individual upholds the State—not a bad annual lesson in democracy, that, for five hundred "little citizens," mostly of old-world parentage, who, boys and girls alike, will, perhaps, before many years, cast their votes for civic righteousness.

Each State school has its own paramount and peculiar problem to meet and grapple with. New York City's East Side is, largely, the problem of the Institution at Fanwood. Bred in flesh and soul of these foreign children, by generations of monarchical traditions, is respect for a uniform as the symbol of external authority. It was, therefore, a stroke of genius for Mr. Currier to turn the Institution into a military school, the only military school for the deaf in the world, soon after his accession as Principal in 1893.

Even the most anti-militant among us, those of us who wish fervently that all guns, unloaded of course, might remain forever in peaceful academic precincts, even we must admit that a well-conducted military school makes on the whole for physical health, neatness, good manners, mental alertness, self-control, respect for law, grit, courage—and, (above all, for the ruling faculty in education and in life—attention. The system at Fanwood includes merit promotions which, inciting ambition, make boys rule themselves largely. "Military repression" is a popular cant phrase. At Fanwood, at least, there is far less suppression of the individuality of each pupil than in the average large grammar school for the hearing. External slouchiness, unquestionably, does make for mental slouchiness. Paradoxically, self-control over the muscles frees the mind.

But Mr. Currier soon found that military evolutions without the accompaniment of vibratory rhythm lacked spirit. His all too modest account of the introduction of music into his school for the deaf is illuminating in many ways. The italics are mine. Mr. Currier writes:

In regard to the beginning of the musical vibratory training, about which you ask, thirty-five or thirty-six years ago I began to inquire why a deaf boy should enjoy beating against a wall or any other solid with a club and, after inquiring of the individuals, learned that the resultant sensations gave pleasure and enlivened the body. From the varied testimony, I concluded it was a factor which could be used to advantage in stimulating the deaf to greater activity.

With the military organization, the solemn character of the various ceremonies without music led me to attempt the introduction of the drum. I found the marching and manual-of-arms improved very much when we were hurrying sound waves against the battalion. It was the evolution of the wall and the stick.

One day, noticing a boy blowing into a hollow key and thus producing a shrill note, it occurred to me that, if that were possible, with instruction fives might be added to the drums, and that we might have a complete drum and fife corps, with the added value of a different sound-producing instrument. After some little practice we developed a number of fifers who, with the

Musicians, Fife and Drum Corps.	Amount of sound perception.	Age at becoming deaf.	Instrument.	Development in hearing and appreciation.	Feel difference between slow and fast music.	Part most sensitive to vibrations.	"How music makes me feel."
Thomas Danks	Very slight.	Unknown.	Fife.	Improved in hearing.	Yes.	Chest.	"Feel good in my body."
Charles Drake	None.	Unknown.	Drum-major.	Rapid.	Can feel difference.		"An exciting feel'g comes up from the floor."
Jacob Eblin	Very slight.	7 years.	Drum.	Has improved and likes it.	Likes slow best.	Chest.	"Pleases me, makes me happy. Can hear better."
Ernest Ette	Some.	18 months.	Fife.	Did not like it well at first. Like it more and more.	Slow best.	Chest.	"Feel happy."
Samuel Glankner	Perceive loud sounds.	Born deaf.	Bass drum.	Not in hearing but in appreciating.	Likes fast best.	Ears and chest.	"Mixed up when march without band. Lively and happy."
Joe Gaffin	Slight.	Unknown.	Fife and cornet.	"Could hear nothing at first, now better."	Slow best.	Head.	"Feels pleased."
Milton Haberman	None.	7 years.	Drum.	Hearing awakened.	Slow best.	Head.	"Pleases me."
Max Hoffman	Very slight.	Unknown.	Fife.	Hears better and improved in appreciation.	Slow best.	From floor through feet.	"Well."
Charles Phillips	None.	15 years.	Drum.	Hears better and improved in appreciation.	Notes the difference.	Fingers.	"Feel good."
Julius Rosenberg	Considerable.	Unknown.	Fife.	Hears better and improved in appreciation.	"Fast makes me lively but confuses me when band plays."	Top of the head.	"Lively."
Earl Shaler	Considerable.	Unknown.	Fife, Piano before becoming deaf.	Not in hearing but in appreciating.	Slow best.	Head and ears.	"Feel movements in my chest and it makes me happy."
Charles Sussman	Slight.	Unknown.	Drum and cornet.	Yes.	Yes, like slow-music best.	Lungs.	"Music makes me lively."
John Uhl	Some.	Born deaf.	Drum.	Very marked.	Yes.	Feet.	"Inspires hope."
Henry Busch	Considerable.	5 years.	Cornet.	Improved very much.	Yes.	From the feet up.	"Fine."
Herman Cammann	None.	14 months.	Basso, tenor.	Improved in hearing and in understanding music.	Yes.	Feet.	"Well."
Michael Ciavolino	Sounds but not speech.	Unknown.	Cymbals, cornet.	Learned to like music since joining the band.	Likes slow best.	Lungs.	"At first made me feel dizzy, now makes me feel very well."
Fidanguo DeCastro	Very little.	Born deaf.	Cornet.	Improved in hearing and in playing.	Likes slow best because it is very sweet and beautiful.	Ears and head.	"It enjoys me very much. I often think about it while sleeping. I am also a blind boy but without music would be lonesome."
Rocco de Muccio	Good.	7 years.	Cornet.	Has improved in hearing and in appreciating music.	Feels sad with slow music.	Chest.	"Feel vibrations in my head."
Louis Dias	Some.	3 years.	Basso.	Not in hearing but in appreciating music.	Yes.	Lungs.	"Chest feels vibrations and becomes tired."
Jacob Eberhardt	Some when near and loud.	10 years.	Cornet.	Improved in hearing and in appreciating music.	Yes.	Chest.	"I appreciate it for it makes me improve."
Louis Edwards	Some.	3½ years.	Alto.	Has improved in hearing.	"Fast cheers me up but slow makes me lonesome."	Head.	"Braces me up when I feel tired."
Millard Green	Good.	3 years.	Baritone.	Rapid improvement.	Very well.	Head.	"Improves me."
Leonard Kramer	Good.	Baby.	Drum, fife and Cornet.	Has improved in hearing and in appreciating vibrations.	Likes slow best.	Head.	"Livens me up when tired and cheers me up."
Charles Lambert	Considerable.	6 months.	Cornet.	Has developed in hearing and in appreciating vibrations.	Likes fast best.	Legs.	"Makes me feel proud and anxious."
James Landon	Considerable.	6 years.	Basso horn.	Has developed in hearing and appreciation.	Likes slow best.	Legs.	"Feel that I am all right."
Isidor Levy	Very slight or none at all at first.	Born deaf.	Bass drum.	Has developed in hearing and appreciation.	Likes slow best.	Legs.	"Good."
Charles Olsen	Very slight.	5 years.	Drum.	Improved much.	Likes slow best.	Thro' the body.	"Good."
Joseph Schultz	None.	Unknown.	Drum, Alto.	Improved much.	Likes slow best.	Chest.	"It is not often that I have a headache when in the band."
John Stafford	Considerable.	Born deaf.	First alto.	Nervous at first. Like it more and more.	Slow best.	Through the whole body.	"More attentive to sounds now."
Nathan Schwartz	Considerable.	3 years.	Cornet.	Hearing improved and rapid development.	Slow best.	Thro' the body.	"Gives pleasure when I am weary."
Edward Trinks	Perceives loud sounds.	3 years.	Solo B cornet.				

Girls of One Class.	Age at becoming deaf.	Amount of sound perception.	Part of body most sensitive to vibrations.	"How music Makes me feel."
Susan Adcock	14 months.	None.	From the feet.	Music makes me feel good.
Annie Bennett	3½ years.	None.	I feel the thrill from my feet.	Music makes me feel both happy and sad. When the band plays I feel good.
Catherine Christgau	18 months.	Some.	Ears and head.	Makes me feel happy. I love to dance when the music begins.
Annie Farsler	2 years.	None.	Temples and legs.	Have practiced some on piano. Sometimes music makes me feel sad.
Anna Frank	18 months.	None.	"I feel it from the floor."	It makes me very happy.
Elise Grossman	6½ years.	None.	Ears and hands.	Can keep time in a dance with music. I love it, for it cheers me when sad.
Julia Heine	Born deaf.	None.	Feet.	I cannot hear when the band plays but it makes me feel in my feet.
Lena Herschleifer	Born deaf.	None.	"Music thrills whole body."	The vibrations always make me so happy."
Anna Klaus	Born deaf.	None.	Feet.	I feel it through my whole body and at times it makes me pretty happy.
Carrie Lang	8 years.	None.	"When I stand near the band it gives me a strong shock through the feet to the head."	Slow music makes me sad but quick, loud, and merry music happiness to me and gives me a great cheer.
Lucille Lef	6 months.	None.	"Music rises through my feet when the band is near enough."	I never understand the sounds so do not care for it.
Warda Makowski	7 years.	Some.	Feet.	Always had a great desire for it. Makes me happy when I feel blue.
Delma Pearce	Born deaf.	Slight.	Ears and body.	I always feel so good when the band comes near me.
Katie Ross	Born deaf.	None.	Body.	Music makes me feel so happy.
Ida Schulte	10 months.	None.	"Ears and through feet so I can hardly keep still."	Am improved in hearing and mother thinks it is the music.
Barbara Spoelher	6 years.	Considerable.	Head, Piano.	When homesick or discouraged it makes me feel delighted.
Rose Steinfeld	3 years.	Some.	Head, Piano.	Can hear but not tell selection.
Amelia Steng	7 years.	None.	Head, Piano.	It feels just as a sound going up to my head. It is only an inspiration. I know, but I do wish I could hear it.
Alice Tracy	9 years.	Considerable.	"Thrill all through my body."	Often I have a melancholy feeling—a feeling that I am good for nothing—but at the sound of music I forget all my cares and troubles.
Gladys Wren	Born deaf.	None.	Body and chest.	Happy.

drummers, gave us most satisfactory accompaniment to the military ceremonies.

The question of keyless bugles was brought to my attention by the performance of a band from Canada who were present at a military tournament in which our cadets were taking part. The tone evolved seemed to me to be of value in stimulating the deaf, and I secured the services of a bugler of one of the regiments of the National Guard to assist me in experimenting along these lines. I found that, on placing the mouth of the bugle about eighteen inches from the shoulder blade from the pupils, it was possible to secure imitation of the tone and, by practice, to secure increased sensitiveness to sound-waves. From the bugle I attempted the cornet with such success that we abandoned the bugle and used this latter instrument in its stead.

After some years, I determined that I would introduce the other instruments, in order to secure a more satisfactory production of various harmonious tones. The bandmaster said that would be impossible, as the deaf could never get the after beat. I insisted, however, that trial be made and, much to my surprise and my delight, I found that the deaf took as naturally to the after beat as though they were hearing. In fact, they did better than hearing pupils of the same experience, and age.

The band performs most satisfactorily to the listener, the phrasing, and time being absolutely perfect. The pupils enjoy the music, and, as you will see from the chart, the various sensations about which you ask are gained. They want to practice, which is not generally the case with hearing children.

The recent use of harmonious waves by the medical profession in England for ameliorating the conditions imposed by paralysis strengthens me in the belief that the musical instruction is more important as an educational factor for the deaf child than it is for the hearing. I love music. It thrills me, and my experience with the deaf teaches me that they, too, love music, and that it thrills them. To the doubters of the philosophy of this procedure I have only to say, "Come, and see," or rather, "Come, and hear."

The field-music corps consists of six fifes, six drums, and a bass drum. In the band are sixteen pieces: five B-flat cornets, three E-flat alto horns, one B-flat tenor, one B-flat baritone, two E-flat basses, one trombone, one snare-drum, one pair of cymbals, and one bass drum. The repertoire, at present, includes 185 selections. The band-master, Mr. Michael Mehling, deserves the greatest credit for his excellent work, as does also Major William H. Van Tassel, in charge of the military evolutions.

This band at Fanwood not only likes to practice, but its members often ask to be allowed to play out of regular season. Never on the drill ground does the band play without a large hearing audience leaning over the surrounding fences to listen, not because of the novelty of a deaf band but for the sake of the unquestionably good music.

"But many members of the band have some hearing" cry the critics. Well, what of that? So much the better, in fact, since the accompanying charts show that in nearly every case where, in the beginning, latent or already developed hearing existed, a decided increase in aural power has resulted from the musical practice, while the enjoyment of the totally deaf in the vibrations produced by the musical instruments is great and genuine. During a week spent at Fanwood I talked much (wholly unhampered by the presence of officers or teachers) with "many pupils of all grades on this subject. I had no theory of my own to try to substantiate. I sought the truth only, and no experienced teacher lives who does not know when children are saying what they think somebody else may want them to say, and when they are speaking from the heart. I am convinced that practically all the pupils of the New York school enjoy and profit educationally by the musical vibrations there used. If every member of that remarkable band had full hearing, its maintenance would still be well worth while because of its effect on the other pupils of the school without appreciable hearing. After all, perhaps the best lesson taught by wireless telegraphy and kindred seeming marvels is intellectual tolerance. The day may come, some of us believe it will come, when hearing brass bands may be employed in schools for the deaf.

It is high time that we teachers of the deaf should drop our apologetic attitude toward the public and our more than apologetic, our meaching attitude, toward each other for harboring in our schools children who are not totally deaf.

"He can hear in one ear" might be, actually, a term of reproach, used, as it often seems to be used, to belittle the teacher's frequently herculean labors for such a child. The antithetical phrase, "Oh, his hearing does not help him any," is even more mischievous and misleading, for if even the slightest trace of hearing is not made by the policy of the school to "help" its possessor, then, in plain English, that school has no right to receive State funds. In view of the fact that every school for the deaf does, and must necessarily, include many pupils who hear in varying degrees, the rise of this curious deprecatory pedagogical attitude becomes rather an interesting minor psychological problem. Possibly the pious benefactors who, in the early days, paid the bills, felt they were not getting their money's worth unless the objects of their bounty were all true to name—deaf and dumb.

It has been the glory of the New York Institution for ninety-three years that it has continuously, and well, given aural training an important place in its curriculum. Much was done under the Peets. Much has been accomplished in this direction by Mr. Currier, who, very early in his career, invented a most excellent hearing tube and who never fails to keep abreast with all modern acoustic science, trying in turn every new invention which claims to give aid in hearing. The band of to-day, about which so much talk is being made, is, after all, only the present apex of success in the school's aural endeavor. Had all other schools in the United States followed the example thus set by New York in aural training, many men and women, once pupils in schools for the deaf, would to-day be rejoicing that, in childhood, their precious remnant of hearing was not allowed to lapse into uselessness.

Just a word concerning some of the points I have italicized in Mr. Currier's letter. We see that there was no haste, no hue and cry of achievement for advertising purposes, as has sometimes been charged by persons too ignorant or too lazy to want to understand this important movement. "Thirty-five or thirty-six years ago" came the germ of the idea which is still developing in the brain of a sane, daring, energetic man with enthusiastic faith enough to remove mountains of difficulty and prejudice.

"I observed," "I noticed that," "It occurred to me," "I inquired,"—the phrases of the true scientist, these. The inception of this method was as simple as Watt's observation of the homely kettle and its puffing steam. It would seem as if any one of us might have thought of this possibility, but—we didn't.

Probably my own experience in failing utterly to realize what harmonious musical vibrations might mean educationally to my deaf pupils is not isolated:

A few days after Christmas, more than a quarter of a century ago, I presented to a very bright boy, wholly and congenitally deaf, a trumpet gay with red, gilt, and green. The only little disadvantage of this rather costly toy was its stubborn refusal to perform the natural function of a trumpet—to emit sound. But this muteness, I assured the little hearing donor from whom I wheedled the gift, could make no possible difference to a deaf boy, while, I congratulated myself inwardly, it would make a decided and most comforting difference to the deaf child's teacher whose windows overlooked the play-ground.

Frank seized the trumpet joyfully, blew into it, looked puzzled and disappointed, made two further fruitless attempts; then, exclaiming with distinctness which would have much gratified his articulation teacher, "No good! Cheat!" threw the instrument over a fence with all the force his sturdy little arm could muster. Turning angrily, he flashed upon me from his black eyes a look of scorn, repeated the word "Cheat!" and walked away, as one who turns his back upon a betrayer. I was sorry, but—I was also blind and stupid.

Many year later, my adopted little daughter, visiting with me at the home of a relative of mine, would whisper to me each morning: "Do you think aunt Nellie will let me play the piano to-day?"

Knowing that the child was totally deaf, I supposed that her very great pleasure in drumming on a piano came from a play spirit of imitation. Again I was blind and stupid.

When a dancing teacher told me that her deaf pupils kept better time than those who heard, I considered the statement a bid for patronage.

When visitors, passing through our college chapel, asked "Where is your organ?" I almost laughed in their faces at the ridiculousness of the question, usually followed by its twin query: "Do you use raised letters?" which, by the way, may yet be found valuable in securing touch rhythmical vibrations.

When Dr. Bell advocated, for purposes of analysis, allowing a deaf child to continue, for a while, a habit of making in his throat a favorite sound, with regular intervals between the moaning grunts, I felt that the Humane Society should be called in to save the teacher from death by nervous prostration. In short, I confess to having spent a large part of my school-ma'am life in resenting and suppressing natural rhythmic tendencies of my deaf pupils—tapping with pencils, swaying, rocking, drumming with feet or hands, successive bumpings against walls, etc. Other experienced teachers with whom I have talked admit a similar attitude. We were all blind and stupid together, perhaps.

In an admirable sketch of the late Convention at Delavan, Mr. F. K. Noyes, editor of the *Volta Review*, says that the salient feature of that meeting was "tolerant good-humor which carried with it all its implications of harmony, mutual understanding, good will, and peace."

Now, while the dove of peace continues to hover over our respective camps, why can we not, regardless of preferred system,

Concluded on Fourth Page.



# Deaf-Mutes' Journal

NEW YORK MARCH 14, 1912.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at 163d Street and Ft. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday; is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

## TERMS.

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All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man : Wherever wrong is done To the humblest and the weakest 'Neath the all-blessing sun, That wrong is also done to us, And they are slaves most base, Whose love of right is for themselves, And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

## HARTFORD.

E. G. Graves, American School, Class of 1911, is at the home of Miss Mary P. Mansfield, West Hartford, one of the school teaching staff, and he is assisting about the place.

Another member of the 1911 class, is at work in the ivory department of Pratt, Read & Co., Deep River, Ct., manufacturers of piano keys.

The pupils of the school, Main building, presented to Principal Job Williams, a handsome gold scarf pin, at the close of the chapel services, Friday morning, March 1, it being his 70th birthday. Miss Ione Lucas presented it. We should have enjoyed a speech from Prof. Weeks on the long and wise service of a true gentleman and a sound scholar as principal of the school. But probably such a speech would not be allowed, as Principal Williams never would allow anybody to trumpet his praise if he could stop it in time.

L. W. Crowley has moved from 8 Trinity Street to 102 New Park Ave., which gives him a room near the Royal Typewriter factory, where he works, and makes him a near neighbor of Felix Bonvouloir. There was a clever little drama given at the school on Saturday evening of February 17th, in the gymnasium room; "Box and Cox," the cast of characters being: Mr. Cox a hatter, E. C. Luther; Mr. Box, a printer, F. Bonvouloir; Mrs. Bouncer, a housekeeper, Miss Atkinson. There was a large attendance, many of the deaf from out of town who were at the Benevolent Ball the night before remaining over. The play was given for the benefit of the N. F. S. D.

On March 5th, the basket ball five at the school played a game with a West Hartford five and met a sort of basket ball Waterloo, being beaten 18-6. However out of some twenty games played this year only three have been lost, and in this game two of the regular school five were unable to play.

After the game ice cream and cakes were served to the visiting team and the older pupils. After a fierce, hot basket ball game, a big dish of ice cream of the right make and flavor must taste very good indeed. The West Hartford five say they want to come again. No wonder they do.

L. W. Crowley's father, who lives in Springfield, Mass., and his sister, who lives in New Britain, spent a recent Sunday with him here in Hartford.

We heartily approve of the letter from Hartford in a recent issue of the JOURNAL concerning the effort to inform our Connecticut chiefs of police about fakers who beguiled the pretense of being "deaf and dumb," without any parents, without friends or bread, without work and an aged step-mother to support, and so forth, all of which the father of lies inspires. For every once in a while some such a scamp is found in our city streets here in Connecticut practising this miserable deception for money's sake. Last fall one such was arrested in Bridgeport, begging in this particular case for money to attend some school for the deaf, where he could learn some trade, and when arrested had quite a pocket full of small change. A whack or two from the policeman's stick opened the mouth of this deaf and dumb man, and he could talk readily enough.

The gullibility of the "peepul" concerning such fakers is truly astounding, and in spite of all the honest deaf can do to inform the public, this sort of petty knavery will probably persist to the end of the world.

At the Silent Mission in Bridgeport Sunday afternoon, March 10th, Professor Walter M. Kilpatrick of the school teaching staff will make an address.

There are some lively deaf folks

living down in Meriden, and we are always delighted to see them up here in Hartford. But they have gotten a trifle tired of coming to Hartford every time they want a pleasant social hour or two, and they have formed a social of their own. If we understand it correctly, this was started last December and is called the Deaf-Mutes' Friendly Circle. The officers are: President, Otto Wenk; Vice-President, Miss Julia Gunther; Secretary, Miss Eva Lanou. This circle meets once a month, on Wednesday evenings, in each other's houses.

The Waterbury deaf have had a similar club for several years, though its membership is limited to men only. The members drop in to James H. Hines shoe shop, where the JOURNAL is always at hand—and an occasional other paper of interest to the deaf; either on Wednesday evenings or any time they feel like it, and read the papers and discuss affairs.

Mrs. Chester Brown, of Springfield, has been called to St. John, Canada, by the serious illness of her father, whose home is there.

Your correspondent has been informed that the New England Gallaudet Society voted last summer to hold its next Convention in Springfield, Mass., some time during the first week, of August, 1912. As this gathering generally brings together some hundred or more deaf-mutes from all parts of New England, it is up to the deaf who live in and about Springfield to welcome the brethren and their wives giving all the glad hand and assisting the convention committee in every possible way. This, we are sure the Springfield deaf, though few in number, will be glad to do.

Mrs. Julia A. C. Averill, of New Britain, celebrated her 89th birthday, Saturday, February 24th. Her two good daughters remembered her with flowers and fruits, and others sent her birthday cards. Mrs. Averill came to the school from North Haven by stage coach, before the days of railroad travel, and has seen some changes in her fourscore and more of years rather difficult for us younger ones to realize. She faces the sunset of life with that hope and courage that a true and lifelong faith alone can give.

The Benevolent Society's 14th annual mask and ball, February 16th, was a goodly success, some 150 being present. Mayor Smith, of Hartford, was expected to be present, but was called to New Haven to meet Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. Instead he sent a letter which Prof. A. S. Clark read in signs.

The committee in charge, and their wives, nearly killed themselves with work and sleeplessness, but the rest of us had a good time.

The maskers were a picturesque group of human beings. The ladies' masks did not seem to us as good as last year, but the young men's masks were better than last year. One can mask in a funny or entertaining way without being hideous. One good make-up was that of an Indian. Another of a Chinese mandarin; while our next door neighbor who has some artistic taste and whom we were expecting to see costumed as a French King of the 16th century, when men really wore clothes worth while, appeared as a red sweater, rough rider desperado, whom we should have been afraid to meet in broad daylight, to say nothing of the dark.

And there were others who amused or amazed us by their makeup. But it was all very enjoyable, and were we not of the older folks and of more serious things, we would have been in that line of maskers ourselves, with a three-cornered hat, a wig (which would be exceedingly apt in our case), and an old-fashioned brown suit *a la quaker* style of 1779, Germantown, Pa. It surely is a fine thing to be young, especially with some of these bright and dainty deaf-mute girls around to dance and talk with. However, Prof. Weeks and a few others of us have at home a box of old letters, newspaper cuttings and photos, as some evidence that there were bright eyes and brave hearts and merry gatherings for us old chaps in the "auld lang syne."

James H. Butterbaugh, was recently promoted to the Blacksmith Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Car Shops, at Altoona, where, in various positions, nine other deaf persons are employed. It is a pleasing fact that these deaf mutes are never laid off, whenever work is slack. Jacob Otto is one of the oldest in the service, having been thirty-nine years in the employ of the Company.

Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.

Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Services at Eutaw Street M. E. Church, every Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.

Sunday School, at 2:30 P. M.

Week day meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room. (Except during July and August.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

## GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

Rev. Mr. George Flick, of Chicago, a graduate of the College, class of 1903, delivered a most interesting and pertinent talk before the college community Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Flick chose as his text the parable of the trees which wanted a king, found in Judges IX. Building up his theme, responsibility, on the story told by Jonathan, the speaker fearlessly brought home to the assembled students the regrettable failure of many of our graduates to bear up successfully under the responsibilities which the course in Gallaudet necessarily brings to those deaf men and women who are fortunate enough to secure admission to the college.

Mr. Flick maintained that since only a few could enter Gallaudet's halls of learning, that privileged few was morally bound to use the advantages they obtained here in the interests of the many deaf who could not come to college. He went on to say that there was a regrettable shirking of this responsibility on the fact of the college deaf, and he pleaded earnestly with the students to give the matter much thought and to do their share to correct the fault.

Altogether, Mr. Flick's talk was unique in the annals of Sunday afternoon lectures here, both by reason of the unusually intimate and pertinent tone it assumed, and the courageous manner in which Mr. Flick "bearded the lion in his den."

We sometimes wonder whether there would be as many "tummy-aches" in College Hall as there is now, if a "tummy ache" did not bring forth eggs and toast.

Table No. 3, men's refectory, entertained Misses Fay and Long at luncheon, Thursday, March 7th.

Mrs. H. E. Day is again up and about, after a week's illness in bed. Her friends are all glad to see her out again.

(From the Gallaudet Primer)—What have we here? It is s-n-o-w. Snow. Is it not pretty on the ground? Yes, but it is wet. You must not take snow in to Mama in the pretty basket. It will jump out and hide under the Parlor Carpet. Mama will scold. What is the house near the snow? The house is a C-o-l-l-e-g-e college. A college is not a place for bad boys who romp and play in the house. Once on a time some good college boys forgot and c-a-r-r-i-e-d carried pretty white snow into the house. The p-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t president became angry, and said the boys were naughty, naughty. The good boys will not carry any more pretty white snow into the house for a long time. T. L. A.

Mr. Ferdinando Hernandez Miller entertained his parents and sisters at a "week-end" last Sunday.

Say! talk about adding insult to injury! Last week some two inches of "the beautiful" fell during the night. Next day at noon the poor "rats" had to run a snowball gauntlet through the arcade and corridor leading to the refectory.

Pres. Hall smelled the smoke of battle and gave the students a lecture on tidiness, ending up with the ultimatum that the "stewds" would be looked to to clean up the mess.

The "rats" did.

## ATHLETICS—WRESTLING.

If you want a biff in the eye, say "A. A. U." to a college student.

Manager Struck entered Moore, our light-weight District Champion in the S. A. A. U. Championship tourney at Baltimore, on March 16th.

The local preliminaries came off March 7th, at the Y. M. C. A. gym., and Moore beat his opponent handily by the decision route, after two six-minute bouts.

Saturday morning the manager received a letter from C. Edw. Beckett, of the Y. M. C. A., enclosing entry fee refunded and information that Moore was ineligible to compete in the S. A. A. U. meet because the G. C. A. A. was not a registered association of the A. A. U. Wilson, of the National Athletic Club, was also thrown out for the like reason.

We think it time that steps were taken to put a curb on the pernicious activity of the A. A. U. This rule requiring association registration also, is a club used by the A. A. U. to pound organizations into the A. A. U. ranks, where they lose their independence and become mere puppets in the hands of the A. A. U. registration committee.

We understand that a counter federation is to be established in D. C. and Maryland, to offset the influence of the A. A. U. We heartily endorse the idea and wish it every success.

Should Conelly, the man Moore beat last week, win the championship at Baltimore on the 16th, we will have the curious situation of the D. C. champion having licked the champion of the whole South Atlantic territory.

## BASE-BALL.

Coach Peet continues to bring the Nationals over to look over the boys. The latest assistant coach he has engaged was Walter Johnson, the

premier National League pitcher. Johnson thinks well of our mound artists and promises to help them out later.

The cold and wet weather that has been the program here all month has prevented the team from taking to the field.

## EAST WING.

The O. W. L. S. had a literary meeting Saturday evening, March 9th. Mrs. Hotchkiss carried us back to Salem, the city of witches, and introduced us to queer but lovable characters she had known in her childhood. A debate was given with Misses Kuta, '15, and Keeley, P. C., in the affirmative; Misses Campbell, '15, and Fowler, P. C., in the negative.

The poem "Maud Muller" was dramatized in three short scenes:—

Maud Muller.....Miss Sherman, '13  
The Squire.....Miss Dwight, '12  
Maud's husband.....Miss Hammond, '12  
The Squire's wife.....Miss Sharp, '12  
Maud's child.....Miss Froehlich, '12

Miss Nelson, '14, rendered Hood's "My Infant Child," in an original way, and caused us to weep with laughter. The critic was Miss Johnson, '12.

Misses Rosenstein, '14, and Wickham, '15, were invited to the party at the Merrills. They reported having an enjoyable time there.

Our basket-ball team had a great disappointment handed to them by the Epiphany girls, who did not come to play against them Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Flick and his wife spent some time among the girls before they went to the Merrills' party. They did not change a bit in the opinion of those who were fortunate enough to know them well.

"It never rains but it pours" relatives of the girls into the city. For instance, there were Miss Burns' aunt and uncle, and also Miss Fowler's cousin.

Miss Katherine Gallaudet was seen by many of us to our great delight, walking around the campus, and calling on the professors' wives, as she always did in the days of yore.

Sunday evening, the Y. W. C. A. met in the library. Mrs. Wiley, the wife of the pure food angel, graced us with her presence. She was an ardent suffragette—at least that was what we heard about her. She spoke about the aims of the Consumers' League which is trying to abolish home-made things in the tenements, as an unhealthful practice. Miss Sayers was present and contributed her mite to the talks.

## The "Knockers" Side.

The tirade, as published in last week's JOURNAL, under the caption of "A Card," of the able Secretary of the Brooklyn Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, against what he is pleased to style as "knockers," was read with interest, not unmingled with amusement. He was a member of two leading organizations in this city, and resigned from both of them and became an accomplished and thorough going "knocker" himself.

The purpose of this card is not to criticize the Fraternal society, which Mr. L. A. Cohen represents, but to show that every society has its own "knockers." Even the United States Government has always felt the sting of its "knockers" at home and abroad, ever since its inception. "Knockers" are a useful feature of everyday existence and compel more care in the management of concerns, and ever on the lookout for evidences of wrongdoing. For example, the organization, of which I am a member, has been in existence for nearly twenty-seven years, but has been "knocked" steadily and consistently. What is the result? It is now easily the most unique and strongly society of its kind in the world. Because the "knocks," severe and horrible as they were, had been welcomed and listened to, and became productive of the greatest good to this organization, whose policy at first was narrow, in limiting its membership to former pupils of one school; then "knocks" were many and furious, it opened its door a little ajar to "outsiders," but with limited privileges for them; more "knocks." It finally opened its door wide for any deaf man of good moral character. "Knocks" are not to be despised by any means, but rather to be welcomed.

Brother Cohen, don't holler no more. "Hollering is a shure sine of prick-ed consenz snubwhar," as the lamented Josh Billings once wrote.

Yours friendly,

SAM. FRANKENHEIM.

## The Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf.

Religious services of the Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf, held every Friday evening, at the Temple Emanuel-El, 43d Street and Fifth Avenue.

## BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Services at the Temple, Putnam Avenue, between Reid and Stuyvesant, every Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. B. A. ELZAS,

Minister.

## FANWOOD.

KINEMACOLOR MOVING-PICTURES AGAIN.

Not the band alone, nor the band and the battalion, nor the band, battalion, and higher classes, but the entire School, from the smallest boy and girl able to appreciate the treat to the most advanced students, turned out last Monday afternoon to witness another exhibition at the Kinemacolor Theatre, to which they had been invited through the kindness of the manager, Mr. Hesser.

The sight of the many pupils, boys and girls alike, marching by twos to and from the subway stations was one that attracted much attention. Going down we were fortunate to be able to secure a special train at 137th Street. Coming back transportation was *a la sardine*.

While marching, those comprising the standing army of Fanwood were in company form under the direction of Major Van Tassel. The teachers had charge of the rest of the pupils.

At the theatre the pupils filled the whole orchestra floor and overflowed into the gallery. There are only two floors in the theatre.

The pictures shown were better than the last time in the matter of variety, though not in beauty of color. Nearly every one of the features had an interest for some member of the gathering, while the whole pleased all. There were pictures of great athletic events for those who were so inclined, land scenes and water scenes, reproduced in natural colors for the out-door enthusiast, and superb studies and pictures of animals, foreign or domestic, commonplace or curious, for the animal lover. Also there were scenes from foreign lands, and our own Niagara Falls in all their majestic beauty.

The program might not be uninteresting.

## PROGRAM.

FIRST PART—Exmoor Stag Hunt. Fresh-water Aquarium, Strange Mounts, International Motor Boat Races.

SECOND PART—"Edipus Rex," in three parts.

THIRD PART—Prize Dogs of England, in Egypt, Niagara Falls. (Two additional subjects were to be shown, but it was time to return.)

At intervals Mr. Hesser came forward and spoke orally, explaining various pictures and noteworthy things connected with them. His remarks were interpreted by Profs. Thomason and Stevenson by turns.

Our band played several renditions, and a quintet from Mr. LaCrosse's class sang a verse of "America" in concert, while the organ played the tune.

All returned at about six o'clock, tired and hungry, but happy.

Various New York newspapers of the next morning contained accounts of our visit and there were also several complimentary articles about our band.

## BAND AT SPORTSMENS' SHOW.

Visitors to the Sportsmens' Show held at the Madison Square Garden last week must have enjoyed the novelty of having a band from a deaf and dumb school furnish the music during the afternoons and evenings of March 4th and 8th. The Band was invited to play during the afternoon of March 4th alone, but the management was so pleased that the Principal was asked if they could come again Friday and play during the afternoon and evening.

There was a hearing band at the show, on Friday afternoon, one from the Catholic Protective also.

After their part had been finished, the boys went over the Show, seeing everything and incidentally gathering a armful or so of reading matter and souvenirs.

The Cadet Officers and several other cadets went down Friday and enjoyed the exhibition. On Saturday morning it was announced that the management would pass any uniformed cadet free. Consequently there was a stampede for the Show that afternoon. Several who had seen it before, visited the Garden again.

As the Band could not return to the School for supper between rests, the management treated them to the "cats" in the Garden's cafe.

The list of numbers was the same as are played every day, with some recent additions.

## NOTES.

William Stokely won a handsome diamond ring at the 23d Regiment Armory last Saturday evening, finishing (according to the officials) second in the three mile run. The ring is a very beautiful one, and is not the only trophy Mr. Stokely has won by the fleetness of his legs.

Instead of the proposed presentation by the Fourth Grade last Saturday, the Fanwood Literary Association was entertained by Dr. Fox who explained the story of "Edipus Rex," which we saw in moving-picture form Monday afternoon.

The Proteans have applied to Principal Currier for permission to use the space between the boys' and chapel buildings as a tennis court. We hope the answer will be favorable.

Prof. Jones' Sunday evening story was one of the best he ever rendered. It combined all the known gamut of passions and ended in the right way. Title—"Two Men Named Collins."

Mr. Hesser, manager of the Kinemacolor Theatre, was a visitor at

the Sunday morning services in the chapel. Major Van Tassel accompanied him and translated the service.

Mr. Jones' Sunday morning text was a verse from the Psalms. Mr. LaCrosse, in the afternoon spoke on "How is Your Influence?"

Dr. Hill, Inspector for the State Department of Education, has been at the School several times during the past week and is present again today.

J. H. Q.

## PUEBLO, COLO.

Face to face with a language of signs and gyrations which he claimed to understand—but didn't—an unknown deaf-mute found himself in a serious predicament a few days ago in trying to panhandle a house-woman residing in Block L, out of a meal and probably alms. A nicely-dressed man walked upon the front porch, rang the bell and handed the lady his card, on which were printed the words: "I am deaf. Will you kindly help me?"

The woman's kind heart was touched and she wrote on a piece of paper: "Do you talk the sign language of the deaf?" Whereupon the seeker of alms replied:

"Sure I do." Then the woman of the house, who for many years was a teacher in a school for the deaf, dumb and blind, began a conversation with the hands. This was too much, and the pretender beat a hasty retreat.

A couple of days after the above occurrence, the same individual was arrested on the East Side by Mounted Officer Stein who observed him mooching from house to house, and he was taken to jail. At his trial in the Municipal Court "yours truly" was present and was asked by the Chief of Police to talk to him in the code of the deaf, but to the surprise of all present, the pretender could not even make the letter "A" on his fingers, let alone the signs. The judge then lost no time in sending him up for 60 days sawing wood.

Word from Colorado Springs a few weeks ago informs your scribe that a certain deaf-mute, a barber by trade, and for years a resident of the Springs, has left.

It will be remembered by many of the deaf of Colorado that he was for several years the "special" barber of Stratton, the millionaire mine owner, and was conceded to be the best razor pusher and scissor-snapper among the hundred of barbers employed in the various shops of Colorado Springs. It pays to do good work, especially for a man of Stratton's standing and wealth, for at the end of six months he was presented with five hundred dollars in gold by Stratton. It is said that he has recently been the victim of a hold-up.

Rumor has it that a decree of divorce was, or is about to be, granted to a woman of Colorado Springs, on the ground that her husband poked the Bible in her face so hard that it raised a lump just below her eye.

On December 22d last, a twelve-pound baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Towne, of 606 East 13th Street, and it is a great pleasure to state the baby is thriving nicely and it is to be hoped she will live and not be called away as her other three other children have in such young years.

After years of service in the capacity of solicitor for the Pueblo Bedding Company, A. J. Lamoreaux, a deaf-mute, has resigned to accept a more luxurious position as bookkeeper for the Jachetta and Nigro Wholesale and Retail Groceries. He has many friends among the business men who will miss his call.

Your correspondent made a trip to the Capitol a couple weeks ago and while there met Mr. McTigue, head porter of the Queen City Club, and he states the deaf of Denver are all getting along as usual, and inspired gospel meetings are held weekly while social gatherings are quite often indulged in.

Mrs. C. P. Jones, of Colorado Springs, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Sullivan. She is accompanied by her little 5-year-old invalid son, who, when a wee baby, had the misfortune as to fall off the bed, and the fall caused a dislocation of the spinal column which has baffled doctors from all parts of the State, and quite a round sum of money has been, and still is being, spent by Mr. Jones in an effort to have the little boy cured of his deformation, and it is the sincere hope of their many friends that he will meet with success.

J. S. Nash, brother of your correspondent, is now a *bona fide* resident of Pueblo, and upon his coming to Pueblo there was a big family reunion. It was high upon twenty years since any of his family had seen him, and the readers of this item can surmise what a joy it was to meet him. He is employed by the A. W. Swift Hide Company.

Thos Sullivan, an expert chauffeur, in the employ of the Tyler George Co. who conveys passengers to and from Blende, a suburb four miles east of Pueblo, near the Philadelphia Smelter, has moved his household goods to that little town, and in the future there he and Mrs. Thos. Sullivan (*nee* Miss Inez Jones) daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Jones, deaf-mutes, of Colorado

Spring, will make their future home. The deaf-mutes of Pueblo regret seeing them move so far out, as Mrs. Sullivan is an expert sign talker and always has news to impart to those calling on her.

Oscar, son of your scribe, after a year as candy-making apprentice, at the Road Candy Factory, will on March 1st go out on a farm, where he will endeavor to grow strong by wrestling with the plow and hoeing corn.

Miss Nora Jones is with her mother and little brother, visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sullivan. She will return to the Springs to-day (Sunday) and resume her studies Monday. Miss Nora is an ardent student and is bent on becoming a musician. She is now going into fifteen years of age, and prospects for her future look bright indeed.

C. P. Jones, a knight of the stick, and W. D. Brittell, a cobbler, both of Colorado Springs, were visiting among the deaf of this city, a few weeks ago, and called upon your pencil pusher. They say the deaf population of the Springs are all enjoying good health and the school for the deaf and blind is doing a lot of good work for those in attendance.

## J. C. Howard Visits Troy.

Through the foresight of Mr. Clarence A. Boxley, one of Troy's leading deaf-mute citizens, the deaf mute colony of the capitol district were accorded the pleasure of meeting on March 6th, Mr. Jay Cooke Howard, of Duluth, Minn., one of the foremost deaf-mutes of the country.

Mr. Boxley, accompanied by Mr. Cha. A. Smith, met Mr. Howard at Albany some time afternoon on that date, with an automobile, and chauffeur that were kindly donated for this occasion by Mr. Boxley's brother-in-law, Mr. Bolton. After a light luncheon at Keeler's the party took in a sight-seeing tour around the city. Among the places of interest visited was the State Capitol, where we witnessed the Assembly in session. The most interesting place visited was the Pine Hill Oral School.

This visit has further strengthened my belief that the Combined Method is the best, and most common sense method for educating the deaf, and it will not be very long before the present sentiment for exclusive Oral Method is corrected, and a change made that will eventually cause the Combined Method to continue as the best means of giving the deaf the proper education to which they are entitled. The sooner that is done, the better it will be for the deaf, as at the present rate exclusive oralism is not education.

Mr. Boxley has been in communication with State Board of Education regarding this matter, and has had a long interview with Mr. Hill, the State Board of Education inspector of the Deaf Mute Schools throughout the State, and it might interest the readers of this paper to learn that the State Board of Education is keeping its eyes wide open in matters pertaining to the best methods of educating the deaf, and it is the general opinion up this way that it will not be a right smart while before they decide for themselves and that the decision will be in favor of the Combined Method.

After visiting the Pine Hill Institution we returned to the city where Mr. Howard had some business to look after in connection with his company at Duluth, Minn. It is well to state right here that Mr. Howard's eastern trip was planned for business reasons only, but when the leading deaf-mutes in different cities heard of his proposed trip, they wrote him that he stop in their respective cities give a talk on the Impostor Evil, which Mr. Howard has been fighting successfully for several years in Duluth.

Mr. Boxley and Mr. Howard were old schoolmates at Gallaudet College, being captain and manager respectively of the base ball team, and it was only natural that Mr. Boxley should invite him to include a visit to Troy on his trip.

The meeting we held in the chapel of St. Paul's Church, at 8 o'clock in the evening. It was a pleasure to see so many present to greet Mr. Howard, nearly forty being in attendance. Mr. Boxley acted as master of ceremonies, and was in a very happy vein, keeping the audience in excellent humor. He paid a very nice compliment to Mr. Howard before introducing him which was met with great applause from those present.

Mr. Howard proved to be a very plain, clear and forceful talker, holding the attention of the assemblage for a little over an hour. He paid a nice tribute to the N. A. D. and wound up his remarks on this association by advising all to join by sending \$1.00, thereby be instrumental in adding more strength and prestige to this most excellent Institution.

His talk on the Impostor Evil was most interesting, and the experiences he related in connection with same were amusing, some of which will induce the deaf of the capitol district to follow up with the same energy and vengeance that has been so characteristic of Mr. Howard's work in driving this ilk of crooks out of Duluth, Minn.



## NEW YORK.

News items for this column should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The following is taken from the New York Herald of March 7th, and refers to a lecture that was delivered most interestingly in the Guild Room of St. Ann's:—

Miss Charlotte M. Croft, a deaf-mute, who has recently returned from the Philippines, where she was visiting her brother, Captain Edward Croft, of the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., yesterday explained to a Herald reporter that she had been invited to tell about her experiences in the islands to deaf-mutes in Brooklyn and Newark. Last Tuesday she delivered a lecture in the sign language to deaf-mutes in St. Ann's Church, in West 148th Street, telling about the place where she spent two years. She is living with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Johnstone, of No. 214 West Ninety-second Street. Her brother expects to be transferred soon to Plattsburg, N. Y. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Johnstone is able to use the sign language, hence pads and pencils are used.

Miss Croft writes well and is vivacious and happy. She likes to see the snow and delights in long walks. She frequently goes to Central Park to see the skaters. She is wonderfully quick as a writer and also in using the sign language.

At lectures she displays souvenirs of the island, which she shows to the deaf-mutes. Miss Croft's sister, Miss Floride Croft, is assistant superintendent of the Nurses Institution on Blackwell's Island. The young deaf-mute also is a niece of Dr. Theodore Croft, of Aiken, S. C., where she was born. On her return with her brother's wife she stopped at Nagasaki, Japan, at Honolulu, and other places.

Miss Croft never hesitates to write a question on the pad she carries with her always. She goes around alone in New York and enjoys everything she sees.

"I enjoy being in this city exceedingly as there is so much that is interesting to me after having been away from America so long," wrote Miss Croft. "I found about sixty deaf and dumb natives at Manila, where there is a special school for them. Mrs. Ralph Webster, who came from Ohio, is the principal of the institution."

Miss Croft was asked which book she liked best and her answer was:—"I like the Bible the best."

This winter's snow was the first Miss Croft ever saw. She was educated at Cedar Springs, S. C., in a large institute there for the deaf and dumb.

The subjoined appeared in the New York Herald, of Monday, March 11:—

The New York Jewish Committee of the Deaf was organized yesterday in the Hebrew Charities' Building to provide a building where the deaf may congregate for instruction and diversion. A labor bureau will be a feature, and every effort will be made to get employment for this neglected element of the community.

The Rev. Dr. Barnett A. Elzas, of No. 350 West End Avenue, chaplain of the deaf, was elected secretary. The Board of Governors is composed as follows: Joseph Barondess, Norman Cohen, Belmont Corn, Benjamin F. Feiner, William Fox, Arthur G. Hays, Clarence J. Housman, Marcus L. Kenner, Edward Lauterbach, Morris D. Waldman, L. Napoleon Levy, Bernard Naumburg, Harry W. Newburger, the Rev. Dr. D. De Sola Pool, Arthur M. Reis, Gustavus A. Rogers, J. William Rosenberg, George Rosenfeld and Leo Sulzberger.

Dr. Elzas said there are about two thousand Jewish deaf in this city.

Last Saturday night the guests assembled in the parlor in total darkness at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Barry in Brooklyn in honor of Mrs. A. G. Barry's birthday, and the electric light was turned on full when she was in the centre of the room and was immediately besieged with congratulations and a few bouquets of flowers were thrown at her and she was overwhelmingly surprised. Many games were indulged in, which were both amusing and original. Handsome prizes were awarded to winners, namely, Miss Turner, a sterling silver hat-whisk, Mrs. A. G. Barry, a sterling silver stamp-box, Mr. Barry, a sterling silver match-tray, and Mr. Greenberg, a sterling match box. At the stroke of twelve we marched to the dining-room, where the table was elaborately decorated with flowers and American flags, in the middle of the table, and a number of candles were planted on the cake denoting her age. At the moment Miss Miller, who deserved recognition for this elaborate affair, presented a sterling silver cake-knife to Mrs. A. G. Barry, with which she cut the cake and the feast was enjoyed by all immensely.

## OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 908 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

March 9, '12.—Alfred Wood is dead. The end came Wednesday morning, after having suffered for several months from a complication of diseases. It is sad, indeed, to think that the genial, generous Alfred is no more among us, for he made himself a friend of all whom he came in contact by his engaging manners. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in Trinity Methodist Church, Cincinnati, Rev. W. D. Holt, of Troy, O., assisted by Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, of Chicago, conducting them. The remains will be taken to Toledo for interment by the side of his wife and child, who died in June, 1891. Rev. Mr. Holt, who will conduct the last sad rites over the remains, performed the marriage ceremony, uniting Mr. Wood and Miss Benlah Strong, February 21, 1889. Mr. Wood was born in Iroquois, Ill., January 27, 1855, and near the age of two years, lost his hearing from over-doses of quinine prescribed by a quack doctor. His parents subsequently moved to Ohio, and at the age of six years, at the death of his father, he was taken care of by an uncle, Mr. E. V. Wood. He entered the school here in October, 1896, and the writer well recalls the ruddy, cheery face, of the thin little Alfred. He was an apt pupil and made rapid progress during the few months school continued that year, for in March following, 1897, on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever, the pupils were sent home and were not recalled till September 1898, when the present main building was completed and first used.

Mr. Wood graduated in 1876, and in the fall of that year entered Gallaudet College, but in 1879 had to give up his studies there, in order to care for his mother, whom sickness had rendered helpless. He was principal of the Cincinnati Day School for Deaf, taking the place of Mr. McGregor, who had been given in charge of the Colorado School, from 1881 to 1889. He started the Toledo Day School for the Deaf in 1890, and taught it for two years. In 1892 he was offered and accepted a position in the Alabama School for the Deaf, and taught there about fifteen years, leaving there in 1904. Since then for a number of years up to last fall, when his health began to fail, he filled acceptably a position in the County Recorder's office. While in Cincinnati last June, we called upon him in his office, and he showed us some of the work he was performing. There were also indications that his health was not of the best, but he was hopeful that all would be well later on.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Goetz, who have been down in Florida for some time, returned to Columbus last Saturday, and right glad are they to breathe Buckeye air again. However, their appearance indicates that they fared well on Florida products. The place where they held in Flori'a had been pictured in glowing terms as a garden spot, but they found conditions different.

Monday evening a number of their friends came to where they are boarding, at Mr. and Mrs. L. Miller's home, and gave Mr. Goetz a birthday surprise party, bringing with them several presents for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Goetz entertained their guests with their Florida experiences, and also showed them a number of trophies they had brought home, in the way of shells. Those present were Misses Cora Uhl, Dillion, Matthews, and Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Goll, Messrs. Frater, Elasco Burcham, Toomey, Fryfogle, Connolly, and Harry Dix.

Mr. and Mrs. Goll left Wednesday for Stryker. They were at the school Saturday evening, and attended Chionian Society meeting, of which organization both were members while pupils. They were greeted with a hearty clapping on entering the meeting. Later they witnessed the basket ball game over in the "Gym." Monday evening a number of their city friends went up to the LeCrone residence and gave the "Newly Weds" a shower, in the shape of a number of articles that will be useful and ornamental when they get settled in their new home. Refreshments were served during the evening. Those attending were Mr. and Mrs. Harley Goetz, Mrs. Hibbs, Misses Uhl, Matthews, Bernhardt Rauch, Dillion, Tompkins, and Messrs. Toomey, McKicker, Turvey, Fryfogle Dix, Watters, Frater.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Sawhill and Mr. and Mrs. Collins Sawhill were called to Claysville, Pa., last week, by the death of Mr. Thomas Grimes, uncle of the Messrs. Sawhill. The Messdames remained over a few days and also paid a visit to Taylorstown, where Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Sawhill formerly lived.

From now on the school's buildings will be supplied from the State's plant at the Penitentiary, connection having been made Thursday. The change will be quite a saving to the State.

Mrs. J. B. Showalter came up from Dayton Saturday last, and is for the present is rooming on 4th Street near Broad.

The Findlay Republican of February 23d, gives our old friend, Mr. Preston L. Stevenson, a deserving write-up. "Pres" has certainly earned it and in the language of Mr. Walker of Missouri, he has made good. He will probably hold his place as long as he wants it, no matter which party captures the office.

Unable to speak or to hear the conversation of others for half a century, Preston L. Stevenson, deputy recorder of Hancock county, probably holds undisputed claim to having held a subordinate county office for a greater number of years than any other deaf-mute in the United States.

For more than six years Mr. Stevenson, who now resides at 129 Monroe Avenue, was deputy recorder of Hardin county. At the end of the service in Kenton, Mr. Stevenson came to Findlay and immediately took up similar duties in the recorder's office in this city and will have, within the past two months, seen twenty-five years' faithful service as chief deputy to six different county recorders, four of whom were Democrats and two Republicans.

County recorders have been elected, served their terms and retired from office, Republicans and Democrats alike, but the deaf-mute deputy a Republican, has been an office "fixture" for almost a quarter of a century.

Mr. Stevenson was born August 22d, 1860, in Dayton. At the age of two years he suffered an attack of spinal fever, which resulted in the loss of his hearing; five months later, while still convalescent, he suddenly lost the power of speech, and despite his double affliction, ordinarily considered an almost unsurmountable obstacle in the path of success, he has cultivated his talents and has been remarkably successful.

In his early childhood he was placed in the Ohio School for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, and as a part of his industrial education was taught the printer's trade. While still in school he took an active part in dramatic productions. After his graduation from the school Mr. Stevenson worked for a time as compositor in the offices of both the Kenton Republican and the Kenton Democrat.

In January, 1881, he left the printer's case to become clerk in the office of recorder of Hardin county, remaining in that position until April 1887, when he received the offer of John B. Foltz, then Democratic recorder of this county. In 1889 his efficient services received just recognition in a promotion to the position of deputy, his advancement taking place simultaneously with the opening of the new court house building.

He still holds the position of deputy and has held it continuously through the terms of Mr. Foltz, John Baker, Democrat, John C. Mitchell, Democrat, A. S. Thomas, Republican, William F. Bloom, Republican, and throughout almost three years of the two terms of the present Democrat incumbent in the office, Alvin C. Ewing.

Not only has Mr. Stevenson, handicapped by inability to speak or hear, cultivated his other senses, those of touch, sight and smelling, to a high degree, but he has perfected a number of really remarkable feats of legerdemain, establishing a considerable reputation as a magician.

He often gives magical entertainments and never fails to completely mystify those who witness his feats. The ordinary magician, in giving an exhibition of his sleight of hand, keeps up a running fire of talk, diverting the attention of the spectators from his hands. In this Mr. Stevenson's inability to speak would seem a handicap, but not so. He has adopted other means and never fails to completely baffle all efforts at detection of the manner of performing his "stunts."

In substantiation of the oft-repeated assertion that the hand is quicker than the eye, Mr. Stevenson tells of one of his experiences with a deaf-mute, a man who had been trained to observe every motion. Mr. Stevenson approached the man, a peanuts vender purchased a bag of peanut and puffed a small coin in payment. The vender reached for the coin and it disappeared. Blank astonishment appeared upon his countenance, convincing Mr. Stevenson that the man did not know what had become of the coin.

"Then," continued Mr. Stevenson, talking on his fingers, "I extracted the coin from his hair and again handed it to him. It disappeared again and the next time I drew it apparently from my elbow. He was completely mystified and could not solve the problem of the coin's whereabouts."

Mr. Stevenson declares, however, that it is a very difficult matter to deceive deaf-mutes with tricks of legerdemain, as the more highly trained mutes have acquired an almost abnormal quickness of sight through reading the fingers of their fellows, as conversation between mutes in the manual language is fully as rapid as that of persons blessed with full powers of speech.

Mr. Stevenson's record as deputy county recorder is a remarkable one. He knows nearly every man in

Hancock county and no more efficient deputy can be found in the office of any recorder in Ohio. The people of Hancock county and the men who have filled the office of recorder appreciate his efficiency and wonder at the despatch with which he goes about and attends to his duties.

Because of his clever feats of magic and the silent comedy with which he conceals the methods of their performance, Mr. Stevenson is in great demand for public entertainments and for private social affairs.

The O. S. S. D. Basket ball team had the strong Granville team here last night for opponents. A large crowd was present to witness the contest. It was a clean interesting game and close too. Part of the time the score saw-sawed, but when the end came victory rested on the banner of O. S. S. D., 39 to 36. At the end of the first half the score was in favor of the Granville boys, 19 to 16.

A. B. G.

## BALTIMORE.

The New Methodist Church, which was purchased for the Deaf-Mute Mission of which Rev. D. E. Moylan pastor, will be dedicated on Sunday, March 24th, at 3 P. M. Bishop Lewis, of China, will participate in the services and Dr. Percival Hall of Gallaudet College has promised to come and act as interpreter. A large number of the deaf from out of the city will also attend the services. Prof. Ely, Principal of the Maryland School, is also expected to be present. On the following Monday night a grand reception will be held in the Sunday School room of the Church. The new church has two large rooms beside the main auditorium, which will seat about 400 persons. It is proposed to open a luxuriously furnished reading room in the basement; all the books and mission furniture having been promised by a hearing lady. A small room back of the Sunday School room will be fitted up as the pastor's study. Mr. and Mrs. W. Swartz, of Williamsport, Pa., have sent a fine roll-top desk a revolving chair, and a big box full of books and other reading matter. It has been decided to name the new church, Christ M. E. Church for the Deaf. Rev. D. E. Moylan is pastor and Rev. J. A. Branflick the assistant, and the church was acquired by their joint work.

Mrs. W. W. Swartz and Miss Cochran, of Williamsport, Pa., in a letter to yours truly, stated that they will be in Baltimore to be present at the dedicatory service of the New Methodist Church for the Deaf on the 24th. They expect to stay in the city for two weeks.

Mr. William J. Hays, of Washington, was in the city for several days last week, and spent part of the time as the guest of Rev. Moylan.

Mr. J. N. L. Unsworth, of Elvaton, Md., was in town on business connected with his farm. He brought a large basket of eggs, which he disposed of in short order at a good price. Before going home he called and paid his respects to Rev. Moylan.

Rev. Geo. F. Flick, of Chicago, will conduct service at Grace P. E. Parish hall Sunday night, March 10th, at 8 P. M. Rev. Mr. Flick being a very pleasant fellow has many warm friends among the deaf here, who will gladly welcome him whenever he calls in this city. He knows how to make friends.

The Baptist Mission has started a prayer meeting class which will meet every other Sunday night, while Rev. Bryant is not preaching. Mr. Geo. Schafer has been chosen to lead the class. One new member, Mr. George Shipley, was baptized last Sunday night. The Baptists have several surprises in store which they will spring up pretty soon.

Miss Janet Peebles, of Lonaconing, Md., after a five-weeks visit in New York, stopped in the city for a few days on her way home and attended service at the Methodist Mission last Sunday evening.

Ye scribe is in receipt of a letter from Mr. A. B. Lockier, of Cedar Springs, S. C., in which he states that his wife presented him with a fine girl baby, on February 7th last. Their friends here extend congratulations, and we hope the little one will grow up and be a blessing to its papa and mamma.

Last Thursday evening Revs. Moylan and Branflick paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. P. Gehb, at their cozy little home at Fullerton, Md., a pretty suburb of Baltimore, and a very pleasant evening it was, too. Mrs. Gehb is a fine cook judging from the tempting viands well done and tasty, which she spread before the visitors, which were devoured with keen relish. Mr. Gehb's chickens are most all laying eggs, while the neighbors complain about the scarcity of eggs. Mr. Gehb is an expert in his line and knows how to make the hens lay.

Mr. M. Boyle, who recently left school, has just gotten a job as press feeder in a big publishing house, through the influence of Rev. Moylan.

Mr. W. W. Duvall has secured a place in the U. S. Gov't Printing

## PITTSBURCH.

The annual masquerade was held at the P. S. A. D. Branch Hall, on February 24th, and a good attendance was present. The costumes were all good and pretty. Some boys dressed in woman attire and made a good hit with the crowd, except the judges, who decided that they were not entitled to any prizes. H. Bardes, being dressed as "Mutt" made a blunder to wear a different kind of nose, but the crowd failed to detect it.

Seven prizes, being donated by Mrs. Reiser, J. Gorman, F. A. Leitner, Berlin Drug Store, were offered, and the masqueraders paraded before the judges. On the whole it was a success.

The persons who took part in the masquerade were as follows:—

Little Girl..... Miss E. Boyd  
Nurse..... Miss W. Becker  
Fairy..... Miss T. Rolhouse  
Grandma..... Miss C. Rolhouse  
Teddy..... Mr. J. M. Rolhouse  
Miss Leap Year..... Mr. V. Dunn  
Bachelor..... Mr. P. Schroedel  
Old Fashioned woman.....  
..... Mrs. J. Baker  
Miss Pittsburgh..... Mr. E. McDowell  
Gipsy..... Miss A. Bayers  
Irish Girl..... Mr. W. Zelah  
Miss Hopkins..... Miss M. Zelah  
Miss Jockey..... Mrs. H. Danver  
Red Robin Hood..... Miss E. Apell  
Milkmaid..... Mr. C. Fritzsch  
Irish lassie..... Miss K. Falck  
Mr. World..... Mr. C. Reiser  
Sopha Washington..... Mrs. C. Reiser  
Little George Washington.....  
..... Robert Reiser  
Dutch Girl..... Miss M. Nolan  
Mutt..... Mr. H. Bardes  
Leap Year Hearts..... Miss M. Grow

The judges were Miss Allie McCoy, Mr. G. M. Tegarden and Mr. J. L. Friend.

For the most conspicuous costume, Miss Bayers headed the list and got a napper, and Mr. C. Reiser a glass pitcher.

For the most comical costume Mrs. Jesse Baker was awarded the first prize, a bon-bon dish, while Mr. Bardes got a silk necktie.

To Miss M. Zelah went a letter-box, the prize for the ugliest costume. Mr. Zelah also won a prize for the same thing. His was a bottle of cologne.

A fine apron, donated by Mrs. C. Reiser, was awarded to little Miss Rolhouse, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rolhouse. The apron was a special prize. It was such a sweet sight to see the little girl in a costume as "Grandma."

Ice-cream and cake were served by the Ways and Means Committee, and then all agreed that the affair was a success and that everybody had enjoyed the fun.

The Pittsburgh Gallaudet College Branch had its annual business meeting at the School for the Deaf, at Edgewood Park, and the evening was mostly spent in discussing on some business concerning the Branch. Much enthusiasm is shown among them about the coming Convention of the G. C. A. A. at Gallaudet College, during the summer of 1914.

W. W. Himes, of Jeffersonville, Ohio, dropped in this city and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Havens. He was taking in the sights of the city with Mr. Havens for a few days.

Rev. Mr. Allabough and family will move to Lakewood, near Cleveland, O., on March 23d, where they will reside. It was sooner than what they expected, but since his house on Ella Street, Wilkinsburg, is rented to a tenant, who wanted to move in by March 25th, Rev. Allabough decided to leave for Cleveland. Mrs. Allabough, and little Helen will leave for Omaha, Neb., this week, for a month, for the benefit of her health. She needs more rest after the recent operation. She will join her husband in Cleveland. It is with regret that Mrs. Allabough will be absent when a farewell reception will be tendered to Rev. Mr. Allabough, on Thursday evening, March 21st, at Trinity Parish House. Several persons will make speeches. Everybody is welcome to attend the reception.

News of the destruction of St. Elizabeth Chapel for Deaf-Mutes by fire, was a shock to the deaf people in this city. They express their sympathies with the congregation upon the loss, but hope that friends will come to their aid to rebuild a new church. Frank A. Leitner went to Wheeling, W. Va., last Sunday, to look over the fire ruins, and also assisted Lay Reader J. C. Bremer at the Sunday services. It was a sad trip for him.

The deaf congregation of 8th Street, R. P. Church arranged a program to celebrate the birthday of Gen. George Washington. A good attendance was present. H. B. McMaster spoke a few words on the life and character of Geo. Washington. J. Baker gave some facts in comparison between England and the United States, in regard to their own governments, etc. Miss E. Boyd recited a declamation on "Washington." Altogether the crowd enjoyed the evening, and dainty refreshments were served by the ladies of the church.



# MUSICAL VIBRATIONS FOR THE DEAF.

Continued from First Page.

all unite in a serious study of his subject of Musical Vibratory Massage for the Deaf? In a universe made of waves, sooner or later the deaf will surely enter into conscious relationship with the ruling cosmic force, rhythmic motion. Why should not we American teachers of the deaf seek to leave behind us records showing that

"We were the first that ever burst  
Into that silent sea?"

No easy task is set us here. Hard study, much of it in a little-trodden field—the psychology of deafness and the still more mysterious realm, brain transformation of vibratory sensations into consciousness; gradual accumulation of tons of data, much of it, inevitably, after laborious sifting, to be thrown out as chaff; securing in our study the aid and interest of trained experts whose knowledge and skill are not easily procured for side lines like this; keeping ever in mind the question of future genuine practical benefit to the deaf from our best results; difficulties and obstacles almost without end, from lack of funds to lack of brains, or *vice versa* perhaps, since in these days of pure "business administration" funds seem to count for considerably more than brains in general education ruled by politics. But our profession, still cherishing the memory of its scholarly founders and its earlier teachers, has nobler traditions. We cannot quite believe that the day will ever come when any of the heads of schools for the deaf will really believe that their ability to screw expenses down to the lowest possible point is of more importance than their attitude toward furnishing to their charges thought power—the bread of life.

Metaphorically, according to many of the speeches made at Delavan and elsewhere recently, the profession has hung out this sign:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

Energetic, well-educated young men of good character and ability, to teach the deaf.

Also, from the aforesaid speeches it appears that male applicants are not, as yet, exactly flocking in front of the sign. Some mainly young men who have been approached admit, frankly, that they do not find the prospect of life passed within the narrow bounds of a boarding school enticing. The majority, of course, shrug their shoulders and say "No money in it,"—a depressing truth which the comparatively wretchedly-paid women and deaf teachers found out long ago.

Nevertheless, the colleges are each year turning out a few really able young men who would submit to the pettiness of institution life, probably, and forego pecuniary advantage, if they could become scientifically and psychologically interested in the more vital problems connected with the instruction of the deaf. To ignore the fact that many such problems exist, and to insist that attention shall be paid only to the little external points of class management, would be indeed reactionary—nothing less than scholasticism trying, uselessly, to fight the twentieth century. Already articulation and the higher education of the deaf, as at Gallaudet College, have won some such young men, who are doing much to put our profession again on a scholarly and scientific basis. The following letter, coming from a university of high standing, is a significant straw showing which way the pedagogical wind is blowing:

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,  
LAWRENCE, NOVEMBER 28, 1911.

C. E. WHITE, SUPT., OLATHE, KANS.

DEAR SIR:—In planning the summer session for next year at the University there is under consideration the introduction of a course in abnormal psychology. It has occurred that there might be among the employees of your institution those who would like to avail themselves of this opportunity to prepare themselves further for their professional duties. If this course can be made useful to those who have official responsibility in connection with the care of the unfortunate classes, and inmates of State hospitals, it would seem to be the duty of the State University to provide for it.

I should be very glad to have your opinion as to whether there would be any considerable demand for such a course, and any suggestions that might occur to you regarding its character and adaptation to the work in which you are interested.

Respectfully,

OLIN TEMPLEIN,  
Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

In a valuable letter too long to print here, Mr. White, head of the Kansas School for the Deaf, gives approval to the plan and makes the sensible suggestion that a person familiar with the needs of the deaf be put in charge of the department.

A very small beginning along the suggested line is being made by the present Normal Class at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., in a study of the potential effects of rhythmic musical vibrations upon the deaf. At the outset, however, admission must be made frankly that this particular Normal Class is unusually well qualified to engage in serious research work, consisting, as it does, of three young men intimately familiar with the most modern psychological thought (some of them read, for pure enjoyment, Kant, Schopenhauer, and Bergson in the original German and French) and two young ladies who, although their studies have been more along other lines, are equally enthusiastic in investigating this new subject of the potential value for the deaf of musical vibrations. Nominally, the writer of this article is the teacher. Often, however, she is a reversed Gamaliel sitting at the feet of her students.

Of course we are floundering a good deal at present. People have to flounder before they can swim. But every now and then, when we find the water too deep, the Captain, Mr. Enoch Henry Carrier, throws us out a life-line that saves our self-respect and helps us amazingly to keep on trying.

With the greatest diffidence I reproduce here a fragmentary schedule of our, as yet, very fragmentary work—asking the reader, while, perhaps, he is smiling at our crudities, to bear in mind that all we are trying to do just now is to form a sort of nucleus for a rhythmic, circular movement of co-operation that may in time include all the schools for the deaf in the United States—which sounds rather absurdly ambitious, I fear. But, after all, molecules or atoms, or electrodes, or whatever name one may choose to give to primary insignificances, must come together before anything in this world can become a solidarity. Up to date, our procedure has been something as follows:

Class consideration of Mr. Carrier's work at Fanwood, including analytic study of charts, some of which are here reproduced; explanation of Miss Porter's notes made during her recent visits to the New York school; testimony and examination of semi-deaf students of Gallaudet college as to their sensation of musical vibrations; experiment on younger pupils; much reading of first-rank physicists and psychologists of sound, followed by written exercises tracing, as far as possible, the probable relation of the deaf to sound vibrations in regard to the four fundamentals—duration, intensity, pitch, and tone color. One member of the class, Mr. Victor Skyberg, of St. Olaf College, Minnesota, is, luckily, a musician and member of a band. Mr. Skyberg is making interesting research into the possible transmission and recognition of *personality* by means of rhythmic musical vibrations.

Much attention has been paid to the study of rhythm. Under this head Sidney Lanier's classic book, "The Science of Poetry and Music," was read thoroughly. Many other authors on rhythm have also been consulted. What education in rhythm may mean for the appreciation of poetry the teachers of advanced classes in our schools will readily understand, for, as Miss Katharine Fletcher, many years in charge of the High Class at the Northampton School, writes:

"Poetry presents herself to us as educators with a two-fold claim: first, that her influence is as potent as that of religion itself in refining and elevating the human mind and heart, and, second, that she brings to her lovers one of the purest and most abiding pleasures which life has to offer—and this claim is amply supported by the intellectual history of the world."

There would seem to be no reason why this new movement should not in time bring to the deaf reader of poetry at least such a share of rhythmic appreciation as greatly to enhance his enjoyment.

A few of the many immediately practical class directions have been:

Give six suggestions for exercise in eye rhythm suitable for a class of deaf children in their third school year.

How would you make use of musical vibrations in securing good voices from deaf pupils?

Give a word picture of a semi-deaf child dropped suddenly from a hearing environment into an institution for the deaf. What effect, emotionally and mentally, do you think daily instruction in music might have on that child?

In your next period of play supervision note and jot down on

paper different unconscious rhythmical actions by different children, with special comment upon temperamental signs thus shown.

Make a numbered list of all the different kinds of rhythm you can think of, under headings like "cosmic rhythms," "nature rhythms," "human bodily rhythms," "bird rhythms," "insect rhythms," "mental rhythms," etc., etc.

Under deeper topics, given out usually as somewhat lengthy propositions, exercises similar to those quoted below have been written in the class room.

After speaking at some length of the rhythm in the dances and cries of savages following a leader, Mr. Skyberg writes:

With the deaf music must also be largely rhythmic and, as they are unable to perceive auditory rhythm, the rhythm must be that of motion. The rhythm of motion may be the rhythmic movement of other bodies and is in that form perceived by the eye, or it may be the rhythmic movement of one's body; there is also a perception of rhythm through rhythmic vibrations that strike the body. Those vibrations are soundwaves set up by some vibrating body. Now when a musical instrument played upon it responds in vibrations, which by the hearing person are perceived in auditory images. These vibrations are also perceived by the deaf, but in tactual, not auditory, images.

Why not develop the deaf child's faculty for perceiving rhythmical musical vibrations? They give him pleasure. At first he will feel only different degrees of intensity of vibrations. It is doubtful whether, in the sense of the terms as used by the hearing, the totally deaf child can learn to distinguish pitch or tone, and discord from harmony. The instruction must be technical and mechanical at first, with much drilling in the proper execution of the piece taught. But after a deaf child has learned to read music and to play in exact time and play the right notes he might be able gradually to understand the music more as we hearing people do—to *feel* it. A piece of music is an expression of the feeling of a composer. The good player will feel and express the same emotions which inspired the composer, just as the good actor loses himself in the personality of the character he represents on the stage. It is only the player who adds to the mechanical execution of a piece of music that indescribable something which we call *personality*, who can hold an audience with even the simplest of melodies. The music stirs his audience as he is stirred while playing. If the player feels no emotion himself, the audience remains cold. I have played with a band for several years and I know, positively, that the personality of the band director is the main factor in making a band work successfully.

One summer while the band was touring Europe the director was accosted by two deaf young Norwegian men. They told him that they could not hear the band play but that they could feel it pleasantly. The director became interested to find out what their feeling really was. They told him that they felt the vibrations but that they also felt something else; *their emotions were stirred.* "We saw your face and we felt just as you did," they said to him. In this case the facial expression of the director may have influenced their emotions somewhat, but the fact still remains that the emotions embodied in the music did find some response in the emotional self of each of these two deaf young men. The vibrations were the key to the emotions apparently. The pupils of the New York Institution say that slow music makes them sad, and quick music makes them feel joyful. Probably rhythm acts here.

If in the future we can find out how to give to deaf pupils musical vibrations that shall enable the emotions to be touched, we shall bestow upon them a most valuable gift.

Mr. Skyberg might have made mention also of the reported recognition by Helen Keller, through musical vibrations, of a tune she had heard only in her infancy before she became deaf.

Mr. E. W. Iles, of the University of Kansas, writes:

For the wholly and congenitally deaf to comprehend sound, in the sense in which the hearing understand it, must be an utter impossibility. Instead, such deaf persons would understand what we call sound as a vibration, but colored (so to speak) by the organs through which the vibrations were received. In one case it may be known as a kind or phase of light; again it might be tactual, or even both ways.

It is known that the vibrations in matter may be presented to us in many different ways; light, touch, sound, and perhaps electricity, magnetism, and the peculiar force of radium and similar kindred substances may be phenomena of vibrations which come to us in different forms. Supposing these phenomena to be merely different aspects of the same thing, because coming to our knowledge through the avenues of the different senses, why should we not, by studying the relations between the different perceptions, make up in a great degree for the lack of a certain class of perceptions—e. g., the auditory perceptions in the case of the deaf?

Adopting another pretty generally accepted theory of biology, viz: that the animal organism, through a process of evolution, adapts itself to the conditions of nature surrounding it so as better to maintain itself and secure its existence, it would be said that the ear, as an auditory organ, had been gradually evolved by species developed under the influence, and because of, the stimulus in surrounding nature of that class of vibrations now known to us as sound. All animal life has not responded to sound vibration and acquired an auditory sense. Lower animal life has no sense of hearing at all, whereas, from the lowest to the most advanced species there is a corresponding rise in the scale of the ability to hear. Some forms of life, e. g., the birds, can distinguish only higher tones, while the elephant can

distinguish only the lower. The range of neither corresponds with that of man; his being intermediate and, probably, more lengthy.

Granting that the sense of hearing has been acquired under the stimuli of sound vibrations, would it not seem possible for the deaf to regain, at least partially, this faculty (in case none of the auditory apparatus had been destroyed), if by means of musical vibrations (which are probably most potent) this perhaps dormant or latent faculty could be stimulated into activity? Regardless of such hypotheses as the above, we may already safely say that musical vibrations, as perceived by the deaf tactually, carry with them an effect analogous to that on the hearing. The chief cause of this effect is doubtless due to the rhythm running through the train of vibrations, dividing and grouping definite numbers of vibrations into measures. This measured rhythm is, in music, called the "time." With the deaf the most apparent feature of music is the time, for the harmony of it is only accessible through rhythm.

From this point Mr. Iles enters at length into the subject of of musical rhythm and its connection with the deaf. He suggests that "the most serviceable data would probably take the form of a comparative table, using as the basis of experiments the effect of different kinds of time upon different deaf individuals under some such headings as follow: Degree of sound perception; Name; Age; Length of musical training; Kind of time best liked; Kind of time most disliked; Emotional effect of 2-4 time, 3-4 time, 4-4 time, 6-8 time; Which time is found easiest of execution; Which most difficult of execution; Manner of keeping time (tapping of foot, etc.)."

Mr. Harry Vigour, of Baker University, Kansas, writes well on the probable benefits to the deaf of applied rhythm. Miss Beatrice Minhinnette, of Shorter College, Georgia, has made a sympathetic study of the semi-deaf child and his relation to music, applied educationally, while Miss Edith Long of Iowa, whose parents are deaf and who has many friendships among the deaf, has given a valuable account of cases she has known to be affected by music.

Again it must be insisted that, as yet, we are only groping, as far as the psychological side of the matter is concerned. We have not much expert testimony in print from the psychologists. They have used the deaf illustratively to prove their own points, but none of them (with the partial exception of William James, whose wide sympathies kept him from ever approaching any human being impersonally) has yet studied the deaf with the main purpose of benefiting the deaf. That is what we want to do, just as far as our zeal and our abilities will permit us to be of real service to them and to their class future.

This class-room work has been most informal—like a seminar or, possibly, in its utter lack of conventionality, more like a smoker—without the accompaniment of nicotine, I hasten to add. Lunch and a cup of tea, though, have brightened up our wits occasionally when the mists were too thick to penetrate. The whole subject is baffling enough at some points, Heaven knows. Each of us is saving up a list of questions to be asked of the "eminent experimental psychologist" (not yet captured, by the way), who is to lecture to us on some of the more difficult phases of our study. At each step our interest increases and that, in a world decidedly too full of things that make living a bore, is worth much.

All the members of the class and the teacher—so-called—of psychology have pledged themselves to continue their researches into the effect on the deaf of musical vibrations and to collect, analyze, and preserve, as much data thereon as possible. If any readers of the *Annals* should feel like joining us we should be greatly pleased and honored to welcome them into our embryo Society. Any written data bearing on the subject will be gratefully received, and may be addressed to Sarah Harvey Porter, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C. Whether oralists, combinists, manualists, or what not, surely we can all meet, beneficially to our pupils, on this neutral ground, taking for our motto in this potentially important search into the hidden mysteries and effects of brain transmutations, the dying words of one of the greatest of the earlier seekers in the same field—the last earthly expression of the life desire of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: "Light, more Light."

SARAH HARVEY PORTER,  
Instructor of the Normal Class,  
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

## Catholic Church Notices.

St. Francis Xavier's, 30 West 16th Street.—Instruction and Services in the College Hall, at 3:30 P.M., on the first and third Sunday of the month.

St. Rose's, 165th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue.—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A.M.

St. Vincent Ferrer's, Lexington Avenue and 66th Street.—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A.M.

JERSEY CITY, St. Peter's College, 144 Grand Street.—Instruction and Services, at 3 P.M., on the second Sunday of the month.

BROOKLYN.—Knights of Columbus Hall, Hanson Place and South Portland Avenue.—Religious Instruction at 3:30 P.M., on the fourth Sunday of the month.

Under the direction of

REV. M. R. MCCARTHY, S. J.

## Southern Diocese.

Rev. O. J. WHILDIN, General Missionary, W. 1496 Lantana St., Baltimore, Md.

## PRINCIPAL MISSION STATIONS.

Baltimore.—Grace Chapel, Park Ave. and Monument St. Services and Bible Class meetings every Sunday, 3:00 P.M.

Washington, D. C.—St. Barnabas Mission, Church of the Good Shepherd, 6th and I St., N. E. Rev. H. C. Merrill, Assistant. Services and Bible Class meetings every Sunday, 11 A.M.

Wheeling, W. Va.—St. Elizabeth's Church for the Deaf, Mr. J. C. Bremer, Lay reader. Services every Sunday, 3 P.M.

Durham, N. C.—St. Philip's Church, Bible Class meetings, every Sunday, 9:30 A.M. Miss Robins, Tillingham, Parish Visitor. Services, every Sunday, 3 P.M. Mr. Roma Fortune, Lay-Reader. Lay-reader. Services monthly.

The General Missionary visits the above and numerous other stations in the South upon such occasions as are appointed and locally made known. The Missionary will be glad to confer with any one desiring to assist in the work of the Mission.

## The Deaf-Mutes' Union League

143 West 125th Street

COURSE OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Hearts party—Thursday evening, March 14th—25 cents.

\*Whist party—Saturday evening, March 30th—35 cents.

Whist party—Tuesday evening, April 30th—25 cents.

GOOD PRIZES.

\*Including refreshments.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

DRAMATIC READING

BULWER LYTTON'S FAMOUS DRAMA,

"The Lady of Lyons."

BY

DR. THOMAS FRANCIS FOX

IN THE

Guild Room of St. Ann's Church

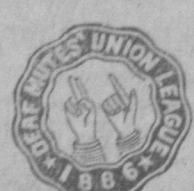
511-513 West 148th St.

Saturday Evening,

March 16, 1912

AT 8:15 P.M.

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS



## TWENTIETH ANNUAL

Come one! Come all!

A JOLLY TIME

MASQUE

AND

FANCY DRESS BALL

Masks Allowed

under the auspices of the

N. J. Deaf-Mutes' Society

for the Benefit of Death Fund

—AT THE—

NEW AMSTERDAM HALL

one of the best halls in Newark section

Sixteenth and Littleton Aves.

Newark, N. J.

Saturday Night,

April 27, 1912

MUSIC BY PROF. O. KRIMKE

Admission, - - 25 cents

About fifteen valuable and handsome prizes to be awarded for Fancy and Comical costumes. Five Judges, hailing from New York and Brooklyn, will select the winners.

COMMITTEE

P. Hoening, Chairman

J. M. Black J. B. Ward

G. Thelle Chas. Casella

How to reach the Hall—From New York, take MeAdoo tunnel, or ferry to Jersey City, then take the Plank Road cars, which pass the door; or take the Hudson terminal cars to Park Place, Newark, N. J., and walk two blocks to Market Street and take the Plank Road cars, which pass the hall.

## Xavier Deaf-Mute Club

205 West 14th Street.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT

Sunday, March 17th—at 8 o'clock

At Club House.

A STEREOPTICON LECTURE

"Picturesque Ireland"

By Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J.

Tickets at Door, - - 25 cents

Refreshments.

Sixtieth Anniversary

Celebration

—OF—

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR

DEAF-MUTES

—AT—

Hotel Marlborough

Saturday Evening,

April 27th, 1912

Particulars later.

## Fancy Dress Ball

(No Masks Allowed.)

of the

Clark Deaf-Mutes A. A.

to be held at

Yorkville Casino

86th St., between 2d and 3d Aves.

Saturday Evening,

April 13, 1912

AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

\$50.00

(Cash and Valuable Prizes) for the Handsomest and Fanciest costumes.

Admission, 50 cents a person

(including wardrobe.)

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

ONLY

\$1 a Year.

Particulars later.

## PICNIC and GAMES

OF THE

Knights of De l'Epee

New York Council, No. 2.

—AT—

DEXTER PARK

Saturday, July 13, 1912

Particulars later

Theo. I. Lounsbery

Book

Job and

Commercial

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Convention Proceedings

Institution Reports

Institution Stationery

Society and Church Work

204 East 59th St.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ALPHABET CARDS.

50 Cards, with name, .35

100 " " " .60

200 " " " 1.10

50 Cards, without name .25

100 " " " .50

200 " " " 1.00

Cash in advance. Stamps preferred. Stamps must be sent for reply to inquiries of for sample.

Theodore I. Lounsbery,

204 East 59th Street.

July 20, 1911.

To my Wisconsin Convention

Fraters of 1911:

This is a little talk on the Photographic feature of the convention. All that you can have as tangible souvenir of the happy week we spent at Delavan are photographs from the imperishable image on the plates.

The plates not developed at Delavan are even better than those from which proofs were shown.

The groupings were as follows:

The Whole Body in one photograph.

The Alumni of Gallaudet College.

(This negative is far better than the one from which proofs were shown at Delavan.)